



KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

7/11 Kaoli Olusanya Street, Owoye Ibeshe, Ikorodu, Lagos State.

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

NAME					
SUBJECT	LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH	CLASS	SS 3	DURATION	2HOURS

SECTION A: OBJECTIVES

1. Which of the following is NOT a genre of literature?
A. Drama
B. Prose
C. Poetry
D. Documentary
2. The central idea or message in a literary work is called:
A. Theme
B. Plot
C. Setting
D. Characterization
3. The sequence of events in a narrative is known as:
A. Climax
B. Plot
C. Flashback
D. Conflict
4. A struggle between two opposing forces in a story is:
A. Irony
B. Conflict
C. Mood
D. Satire
5. Which type of character undergoes significant change during a story?
A. Static character
B. Flat character
C. Dynamic character
D. Stock character
6. A play that ends unhappily, often with the death of the protagonist, is called:
A. Farce
B. Comedy
C. Tragedy
D. Melodrama
7. Which literary term refers to a hint or clue about what will happen later in a story?
A. Foreshadowing
B. Flashback
C. Allegory
D. Paradox
8. "He is as brave as a lion" is an example of:
A. Metaphor
B. Simile
C. Hyperbole
D. Irony
9. The perspective from which a story is told is called:
A. Point of view
B. Style
C. Plot
D. Diction
10. In drama, a long speech by a character to himself is called:
A. Aside
B. Monologue
C. Soliloquy
D. Dialogue
11. A story in which events and characters symbolize deeper truths is a:

A. Allegory
B. Satire
C. Fable
D. Ballad

12. A narrative poem, often telling a story in short stanzas, is called:
A. Ode
B. Ballad
C. Sonnet
D. Elegy

13. Which of the following is an example of prose fiction?
A. Memoir
B. Novel
C. Ballad
D. Ode

14. "The sun smiled down on us" is an example of:
A. Onomatopoeia
B. Hyperbole
C. Personification
D. Euphemism

15. Which element of literature deals with the time and place of a story?
A. Setting
B. Theme
C. Character
D. Plot

16. In a tragedy, the main character's downfall is usually caused by:
A. Conflict
B. Hubris
C. Antagonist
D. Setting

17. Which of these is NOT a function of literature?
A. To entertain
B. To inform

C. To persuade
D. To exploit

18. The use of "like" or "as" to compare two unlike things is:
A. Simile
B. Metaphor
C. Oxymoron
D. Hyperbole

19. An event in a play that creates suspense or interest is:
A. Irony
B. Comic relief
C. Dramatic moment
D. Climax

20. The atmosphere or emotional feeling of a work is called:
A. Tone
B. Mood
C. Style
D. Theme

Instruction: Read the following poem carefully. Use it to answer questions 21–25.

The Whispering Wind

In the quiet of the morning, when the dew still clings,
The whispering wind tells tales of ancient things.
It dances through the willows, it sings through the trees,
Carrying secrets on the gentle breeze.

It whispers of love lost and dreams yet to come,

Of mountains and rivers, of places from which we all come.
It carries the memories of ages gone by,
A gentle reminder that time will not die.

21. The poem's primary mood can be described as:

- A. Melancholic
- B. Joyful
- C. Mysterious
- D. Anxious

22. What is the central theme of the poem?

- A. The beauty of nature
- B. The power of memories
- C. The passage of time
- D. The importance of dreams

23. The phrase "the whispering wind" is an example of:

- A. Alliteration
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Hyperbole

24. The line "It dances through the willows, it sings through the trees" shows that the wind is being described as:

- A. A physical object
- B. A living creature
- C. A historical symbol
- D. An abstract idea

25. The line "It carries the memories of ages gone by" suggests that the wind is:

- A. A symbol of change
- B. A keeper of history
- C. A harbinger of future events
- D. A source of comfort

(Poem: "Not My Business" by Niyi Osundare)

26. In "Not My Business", the poet criticizes:

- A. Political corruption
- B. Indifference to injustice
- C. Religious intolerance
- D. Economic hardship

27. The speaker repeatedly says "It's not my business" to:

- A. Show his disinterest in politics
- B. Emphasize selfish detachment
- C. Express contentment with life
- D. Show he is afraid of the government

28. Which literary device is dominant in the poem's repetition of "It's not my business"?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Refrain
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Paradox

29. The tone of the poem is best described as:

- A. Joyful and celebratory
- B. Sarcastic and warning
- C. Sad and romantic
- D. Peaceful and hopeful

30. The main lesson of the poem is that:

- A. Injustice to one person can eventually affect everyone
- B. People should focus on their own problems
- C. Politics is dangerous and should be avoided
- D. Life is unpredictable

Seen Poetry Section (Questions 26–30)

31. Who is the main female character in the play?
A. Octavia
B. Cleopatra
C. Charmian
D. Iras

32. Antony is torn between duty to Rome and _____.
A. loyalty to Caesar
B. love for Cleopatra
C. service to Pompey
D. hatred for Octavius

33. Which character represents Rome's discipline and order?
A. Lepidus
B. Octavius Caesar
C. Enobarbus
D. Antony

34. The play *Antony and Cleopatra* is best classified as a _____.
A. comedy
B. history
C. tragedy
D. romance

35. The River Nile is symbolically linked to _____.
A. Rome's power
B. Cleopatra's Egypt
C. Antony's loyalty
D. Caesar's ambition

36. Who deserts Antony during the battle of Actium?
A. Enobarbus
B. Cleopatra

C. Lepidus
D. Pompey

37. How does Enobarbus die?
A. He is killed in battle
B. He starves
C. He dies of grief
D. Cleopatra poisons him

38. Cleopatra is often described as _____.
A. dull and uninteresting
B. manipulative yet charming
C. weak and submissive
D. loyal and simple

39. Octavia is related to Octavius as his _____.
A. wife
B. sister
C. cousin
D. daughter

40. Who delivers the famous speech about Cleopatra's "infinite variety"?.
A. Antony
B. Caesar
C. Enobarbus
D. Lepidus

41. What ultimately causes Antony's downfall?
A. Betrayal by Caesar
B. His divided loyalty
C. Cleopatra's deceit
D. Pompey's rebellion

42. Cleopatra tests Antony's love by _____.
A. sending him gifts

- B. pretending to die
- C. fighting alongside him
- D. writing him letters

43. Which of these is NOT a theme in the play?

- A. Love and duty
- B. Power and politics
- C. Betrayal and loyalty
- D. Poverty and hunger

44. Who says: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety"?

- A. Enobarbus
- B. Antony
- C. Caesar
- D. Lepidus

45. Cleopatra chooses to die by ____

- A. sword
- B. poison
- C. asp bite
- D. drowning

46. The death of Antony is marked by ____

- A. honor and dignity
- B. shame and ridicule
- C. laughter from enemies

- D. a feast in Rome

47. Shakespeare uses Egypt to symbolize _____

- A. discipline and order
- B. indulgence and pleasure
- C. war and conquest
- D. law and justice

48. The central conflict in Antony and Cleopatra is between ____

- A. Antony and Pompey
- B. love and duty
- C. Caesar and Lepidus
- D. Rome and Greece

49. Which character remains loyal to Antony till the end?

- A. Enobarbus
- B. Cleopatra
- C. Octavia
- D. Iras

50. The tragic flaw of Antony is his ____

- A. greed
- B. indecision
- C. excessive love for Cleopatra
- D. ambition for power

Theory

Instructions: Answer only four questions. Number 1 is compulsory.

1. Examine the character of Cleopatra. How does Shakespeare portray her strengths and weaknesses?

2. Using illustrations from the text, describe two major themes in Antony & Cleopatra.

3. Define Literature and explain its three main genres with suitable examples.
4. Compare characters of Mark Anthony and Octavius Caesar. In what ways do their differences drive the conflict of the play.
5. With close reference to the play, explain how Shakespeare presents the conflict between love and duty in “Anthony and Cleopatra”.
6. What are the main elements of drama? Discuss any three elements.